Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1656.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1797. [VOLUME XII.

Marshal's Sales.

United States, }
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the second day of January next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchant's Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts and parcels of vacant and unimproved lands situated in the County of Bedford in the State of Pennsylvania—to wit: one tract of land called Rush Bottom, situated on the waters of Licliеu creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Jacob Boreman, William Deshong, Ralph Brooks and others, containing three hundred and ninety-one acres, and, one hundred and thirty two perches and the usual allowance.

One tract called Newland, situated in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of George Sipes, Monci Dischangs, Neas William Dischang, John Russle and others, containing four hundred and four acres and three quarters, and the usual allowances.

One tract called Hickory Ridge, situated on the waaers of Tonolaway creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Elias Rutman, Peter Streights, George Boreman, Monci Deshongs and others, containing four hundred and forty-four acres and ninety-six peaches and allowance, &c.

And one tract called Gold Mine, situate on the waters of Tonolaway creek in Belfast township, in the same county, bounded by lands of William Woods Peter Swartzler, John M'Lett, Jacob Boreman, Thomas Logan and others, containing three hundred and seventy acres and fifty-six perches and allowancea, &c.

The foregoing tracts are all patented, seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly, and to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 23. dt2J.

Marshal's Sales.

UNITED STATES, }
Pennsylvania District, } ss.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the district court of the United States for the Pennsylvania district, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the second day of January next, at seven o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts or parcels of vacant and unimproved LAND, situated in the county of Somerset, late county of Bedford, in the state of Pennsylvania, viz.—

A certain tract, surveyed in the name of Mary Easleman, containing three hundred & eighty acres and the usual allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stoney creek township, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbride, John Roads, Charles Reinshaw, and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of George Campbell, containing four hundred and ten acres and allowance &c. situated on the west side of Alleghany Mountain, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbrida, Mary Easleman, John Rowser and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Lodge, containing four hundred and fourteen acres & three quarters & allowance, &c. situated on the waters of Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Gattack, William Skinner, George Campbell and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Richard Williams, containing three hundred and ninety-seven acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the state road and old road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, and on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Stotler, William Gotamy, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Gattack, containing four hundred and one acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Williams, William Skinner, Benjamin Lodge and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Robert Williams, containing four hundred and two acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Ziglar, Richard Williams, Samuel Adams and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of James Johnson, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and allowance &c. situated on both sides of the state road, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Alexander Johnson, Joseph Engle, Conrad Weaver and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Alexander Johnson, containing four hundred and five acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Lombard, James Johnson, Joseph Engle and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of John Johnson, containing four hundred and eight acres and three quarters and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Tuckness, John Shoemaker, Mathias Baker and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Campbell, containing four hundred and seventeen acres and a quarter and allowance &c. situated adjoining Jones's road, and a on a large run emptying into Laurel-hill creek, otherwise called the North Fork of Turkey-foot, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Barker, Mathias Gosset, Benjamin Rusle and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Betsey Galbreath, containing three hundred & ninety nine acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Roaring run, a small branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Driver, Moses Parker, Joseph Barker and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Joseph Barker, containing four hundred and three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on a large run emptying into Laurel Hill creek about a mile above the falls, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Mathias Gossett, William Campbell, Betsey Galbreath and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Cissna, containing four hundred and one acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's Mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert M'Connel, John Hendall, Benjamin Bankson and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Mary Galbreath, containing four hundred and one acres and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Milford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Gabriel Heister, James Cissna, James Campbell and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Campbell, containing four hundred and twenty three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's Mill run, and on both sides of the middle road, part in Milford and part in Somerset township in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Theodore Memminger, William Sheaff, John Scott and others.

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of John Scott, containing four hundred and three acres and three quarters and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's mill run, in Somerset township and Somerset county, late Milford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Sheaff, James Campbell, William Scott and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Scott, containing three hundred and eighty-nine acres, and one quarter, and allowance, &c. situated on a large run, emptying into Laurel Hill Creek, about a mile above the middle road, in Somerset township, Somerset county, late Milford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Isabella Galbreath, William Coates, Robert Martin, and others.

A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Samuel Hagerman, containing four hundred and thirteen acres and allowance, &c. situated on both sides of the State road on the waters of Stony creek in Stoney creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county and bounded by lands surveyed for Samuel Hillegas, Cornelius Barns, Jacob Slotter and others

A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Francis Walker, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres and a half and allowance, &c. situated on the waters of the North Fork of Turkey Foot, near the line between Milford and Turkey Foot townships, Somerset county late Bedford county and bounded by lands surveyed for Jesse Brooke, John Brooke, William Biddle and Peter Footman and others.

The foregoing lands are held by warrant of Survey, Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly.

William Nichols, Marshal.

December 23 dt2J.

Marshals Sales,

United States, }
Pennsylvania District. } ss.

BY virtue of a Writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District of the Middle Circuit, and to me directed will be sold at public sale at the Marshals Office in Race Street No. 117. on Saturday the 30th day of December inst. at 12 o'clock at noon, two elegant engraved Copper plates of Shakespeare, one plate of Harmony, Bartolezzi, one plate of prudence, do. one plate of meekness, do one plate of beauty, do. and one plate of Harvest-home do—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tristram Bampsylde Freeman, and John Nicholson, Merchants, trading under the firm of Freeman and Company,

And to be sold by

William Nichols, Marshal.

Marshals office
December 18th 1797 } dtf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE of the late firm of FREEMAN & Co. thinks it a duty he owes to himself, to declare, that he is no wise concerned in the property above advertised by the Marshall, nor ought he to be subject to the said action, which will be disputed by the party whose interest it is.

Tristram Bamfylde Freeman.

December 22 dt30th

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Twenty-Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty acres of LAND, in the State of New-York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna, now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren, and county of Montgomery. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue credit of one, two and three months, will be given on interest and good security.

Dec. 4. 3tawtS.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(If not before disposed of at private sale)

ON Monday the first day of January next, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Philadelphia, Forty Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty-Nine acres of LAND in Green county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the Waters of Fish and Wheeling Creek, and ten Mile Run. These lands are fertile, well timbered and abound in coal; they were sold ten years ago for 5s. per acre, patented early in 1787, except 3,700, which were patented in 1792; the greatest part of them were surveyed in 1783.

This tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage—about 19 miles from the town of Washington, and from 14 to 16 from the villages of Greensburgh and Wheeling. One fourth of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of sale; for the residue a credit of one, two, and three months will be given, on interest and good security.

Dec. 1. 3tawtJ.

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 88, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Boy,

About fifteen years of age, has seven years yet to serve; he is an excellent house servant, active and healthy. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2. d2w

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.—Apply to the Master on board,

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §tt

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their STORES on Walnut street Wharf,

Havannah Sugars, white and brown
25 hhds. Jamaica do.
3000 pieces of broad Nankeens
Imperial Tea, in quarters and eighths of chests
Quicksilver in tubs
Madeira Wine in pipes and hogsheads
Teneriffe Wine in pipes
Old red Port Wine in hogsheads
Sail Canvass, assorted, No. 1 to 8
8 cases of Manchester Goods, consisting of Dimities, Muslinets, Ginghams, Thicksetts, Corduroys, &c.
200 crates Queens' Ware, assorted
Nails, assorted
Black quart Bottles
Yellow Ocre in casks
A quantity of writing Slates, slate Ink Stands, &c.
100 quarter casks Gun Powder

They have also for SALE or CHARTER,

The ship MOLLY, burthen 340 tons, a good vessel, and completely fitted.

The brig AMAZON, burthen 1300 barrels, may be ready for sea in a few days.

The whole of the above vessels to be seen at Walnut street Wharf. § nov 10.

A person well acquainted with

the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business to himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

FOR SALE, AT WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store*,

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20. §

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madras ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front-street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. §

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

The History of Pennsylvania,

By ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18, 33awtf

CLERKSHIP.

A YOUNG MAN, who could bring indisputable recommendations, is desirous to be employed in the capacity of copying Clerk, at a public office—He would engage on moderate terms—For further particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. § Dec 19

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 20 1797. §

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 casks RICE, and
A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled & pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Imported (via New York) on the

ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorens
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chassa Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

To Gentlemen who intend spending the Winter in the City.

ROOMS to LET,

WITH or without Board—at No. 114, corner of Sixth and Race Streets. The situation agreeable—and vicinity has been free from the late contagion. Oct. 27.—dtf

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. dtm.

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1wcod

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut street. Dec. 16—d

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office *a large blue cloth cloak*, half worn. The inside of the Collar is faced partly with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH

No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st January,

The House No. 107, Arch-street,

Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 88, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. eotf

Select Subscription Balls.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM,

South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.

MR. FRANCIS respectfully informs the subscribers to the above Balls, that the first will be on Tuesday, the 2d of January, 1798.

A few names to the Select Subscription Balls will be admitted, by application to Mr. Francis, no. 70, north Eighth street.

Terms of subscription—each subscriber to pay Five Dollars, which entitles him to a Gentleman's Ticket, and cards of admission for two Ladies, to each of the four Balls—The Balls to be held every other Tuesday.

The number of subscribers to be limited to forty.

Subscribers' Tickets will be ready for delivery on Saturday the 30th inst.

Mr. Francis's days of teaching for his young pupils are Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 o'clock in the afternoon till 6, and from 6 till 9 for those of a more advanced age. Private tuition either at the Assembly Room, or at his House No. 70 North Eight Street.

N. B. Due notice will be given of Mr. Francis's second Practising Ball.

Dec. 26. dt2dJ

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.
Ditto in cases
Sauterne Wine hf do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality.

november 29. §

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street, December 1. 3taw2w.

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain }
stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, &
gentlemen's neck do. } Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 22wtf.

This Day is Published,

BY Mess. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers, for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. MOORE SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

N. B. The Stockholders to be punctual in attending at the hour of ten—on business of importance, to be discussed previous to the *Election*.

December 29. 2t

Office of the Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN consequence of an application from a number of Proprietors of Stock, made agreeably to the act of incorporation, a general meeting of the Stockholders is particularly requested on Wednesday, the 3d January next, at 11 o'clock, at the Office of the Company.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 26. dt3dJ

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14 dt8thJ

Insurance Company of North America.

A Meeting of the Stockholders is to be held, agreeably to adjournment, at the Company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mt1stJ

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mt9thJ

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the annual Election for Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's Office in Philadelphia, on the second Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 7. 2ts m&wt7J

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 eodt10thJ

Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that the election for President and Managers for the ensuing year, will be held at the company's office, on the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Dec. 11. mw&st1stmJ

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Cashier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, are informed that according to the statute of Incorporation a general Election for twenty five Directors will be held at the Bank of the United States in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the first day of January next at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the Eleventh section of the Bye Laws the Stockholders of the said Bank are hereby notified to assemble in general Meeting at the same place on Tuesday the second day of January next at five o'clock in the Evening.

By order of the Board of directors,

G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

Second fundamental Article.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year, but the Director who shall be President at the time of an Election may always be re-elected.

Philadelphia, nov. 18. 1797. stE

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, jun. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenahs	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

Lodgings Wanted,

Furnished or unfurnished for a Gentleman, Lady and servant—two or three genteel Rooms and a Garret; situated South of Market Street—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 29. *3t

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth street.

December 28. 1w

INTERESTING

Particulars of the loss of the British frigate La Tribune.

HALIFAX, NOV. 30.

The melancholy fate of his Majesty's ship La Tribune, having for the past week occupied the attention of every feeling mind, we conceived it our duty to collect as far as possible, all the circumstances which attended the fatal disaster; not only for the satisfaction of the public in general, but particularly for the information of the friends of the unfortunate sufferers, and of the fortunate survivors. It is a tale replete with woe, and the description given by those who have survived the disaster, of the horrors of the closing scene, and the dismal night that followed, could we do justice in this short narrative to their description, would harrow up the feelings of the most callous heart.

La Tribune was one of the finest frigates in his majesty's service, mounted 44 guns, and was lately captured by captain Williams in the Unicorn frigate. She was commanded by captain S. Barker, and sailed from Torbay the 22d Sept. as convoy to the Quebec and Newfoundland fleets—In lat. 49, 14, long. 17, 29, she fell in with and spoke his majesty's ship Experiment, from this place out 12 days. She lost sight of all her convoy Oct. 19, in lat. 46, 16, long. 32, 11. On Thursday morning last they discovered this harbour about 8 o'clock, and the wind being E. S. E. they approached it very fast, when capt. Barker proposed to the master, to lay the ship too till they could obtain a pilot; the master replied, "he had beat a 44 gun ship into the harbour; that he had been frequently here and there was no occasion for a pilot as the wind was fair." Confiding in these assurances, capt. Barker went below, and was for some time employed in arranging some papers he wished to take on shore with him. The master in the mean time taking upon him the pilotage of the ship, and placing great dependence on the judgment of a negro man by the name of John Casey, (who had formerly belonged here) whom he had placed forward to con the ship. About 12 o'clock the ship had approached so near to the Thrum Cap shoals, that the master became alarmed, and sent for Mr. Galvin the master's mate, who was sick below. On his coming on deck he heard the man in the chains sing out "by the mark five," the blackman forward at the same time singing out "steady."—Galvin got one of the carronades to observe the situation of the ship, the master in much agitation at the same time taking the wheel from the man who was steering with an intent to vere the ship. But before this could be effected or Galvin give an opinion she struck. Capt. Barker instantly came on deck and reproached the master with having lost the ship, seeing Galvin also on deck, he addressed him and said (as he knew he had formerly sailed out of this harbour) that he was much surprised he could stand by and see the master run the ship on shore.—Galvin informed the captain he had not been on deck long enough to give an opinion. Signals of distress were immediately made and answered by the military posts, and ships in the harbour. Boats from all the military posts, from his majesty's ships and the dock-yard, proceeded to the relief of La Tribune; the military boats and one of the boats from the dock-yard, with Mr. Rackum, boatswain of the ordinary, reached the ship, but the other boats though making the greatest exertions, were not able, the wind being so much against them, to get on board. The ship was immediately lightened by throwing all her guns, except one retained for signals overboard, and every other heavy article, so that about half past eight o'clock in the evening the ship began to heave, and at 9 she got off from the shoals. She had before at about 5 or 6 o'clock lost her rudder, and on examination it was found that she had seven feet water in her hold. The chain pumps were immediately manned, and such exertions made, that they seemed to gain on the leaks, and by advice of Mr. Rackum, the captain ordered to let go the best bower anchor; this was done, but it did not bring her up; the captain then ordered them to cut the cable, and the jibb and fore top mast stay sail were hoisted to steer by. All this time the violent gale which had come on from the S. E. kept increasing and carrying them to the western shore; in a short time the small bower anchor was let go, at which time they found themselves in about 13 fathom water. The mizen mast was then cut away; it was now about 10 o'clock, the water gaining fast on the ship, little hopes remained of saving the ship, or their lives; at this critical period Lt. Campbell quitted the ship; Lt. North was taken into the boat out of one of the ports; Lt. James of the royal Nova-Scotia regiment not being to be found, was so unfortunate as to remain, and to the great distress of his worthy parents and friends shared the general fate. From the period when Lt. Campbell quitted the ship, all hopes of safety had vanquished, the ship was sinking fast, the storm was increasing with redoubled violence, the rocky shore to which they were approaching resounding with the tremendous noise of the billows which rolled towards it, presented nothing to those who expected to survive the sinking of the ship, but the expectation of a more painful death, from being dashed against those tremendous precipices which even in the calmest day, it is almost impossible to ascend.

Dunlap, one of the survivors informs us, that about half past ten, as nearly as he could conjecture, one of the men who had been below, came to him on the forecastle, and told him the ship was sinking—in a few minutes after, the ship took a lurch, as a boat will when nearly filled with water, and going down; immediately on which, Dunlap began to ascend the fore shrouds, and at the same moment, casting his eyes towards the quarter deck, saw captain Barker standing by the gangway and looking into the water, and directly after heard him call for the jolly boat:—At the same time saw the lieut. of Marines running towards the taffrail, he supposed to look for the jolly boat, as she had been previously let down with four men in her—but instantly the ship took a second lurch, and sunk to the bottom; after which neither the captain or any other of the officers were seen. The scene, sufficiently distressing before, became now peculiarly awful? more than 240 men, besides several women and children, were floating on the waves, making their last efforts to preserve existence. Dunlap whom we have before mentioned, gained the fore top—Mr. Galvin the master's mate, after incredible difficulty got into the main top—he was below when the ship sunk, directing the men at the chain pump, he was washed up the hatchway, thrown into the waist, and from thence into the water, and his feet as he plunged struck a rock—on ascending, he swam to gain the main shrouds, when he was suddenly seized hold of by three men—he was now afraid he was lost—to disengage himself from them, he made a dive into the water, which induced them to quit their hold—on rising again he swam to the shrouds and arrived at the main top, and seated himself on an arm chest which was lashed to the mast. From the observations of Mr. Galvin from the main top, and of Dunlap in the fore top, it appears that near a hundred persons were for a considerable time hanging to the shrouds, the tops, and other parts of the wreck; but from the extreme length of the night and the severity of the storm, nature became exhausted, and they kept at all periods of the night dropping off, and disappearing. The cries and groans of the unhappy sufferers, from the bruises many of them had received, and as their hopes of deliverance began to fail them, were continued through the night, though as the morning appeared from the few that then survived, it became feeble indeed! the whole number saved from the wreck amounting to eight persons, and several of them so exhausted as to be indifferent whether they were taken off or not.

Mr. Galvin mentions, that about twelve o'clock, the mainmast gave way, at that time he supposes there were on the maintop and on the shrouds upwards of 40 persons. By the fall of the mast the whole were again plunged into the water, and of that number only nine, besides himself regained the top. The top rested upon the main yard, and the whole remained fast to the ship by some of the rigging! Of the ten persons which regained the main top four only were alive when the morning appeared; ten were at that time alive on the fore top but three of them had got so exhausted, and had become so unable to help themselves, that before any relief came they were finally washed away three others perished, and four only were finally left alive in the fore top. The place where the ship went down, was only about three times her length to the southward of the entrance into Herring Cove. The people came down in the night to the point opposite to where the ship sunk, and kept large fires, and were so near as to converse with the people on the wreck. The first exertion which was made for their relief, was by a boy of thirteen years old from Herring Cove, who ventured off in a small skiff by himself, about 11 o'clock the next day, and this truly deserving young lad, with great exertions and at extreme risk to himself, ventured to approach the wreck, and backed in his little boat so near to the fore top as to take off two of the men, for the boat could not with safety hold any more; and here a trait of generous magnanimity occurred, which deserves to be noticed. Dunlap and Munroe, had throughout this disastrous night, providentially preserved their strength and spirits beyond their unfortunate companions; and they had endeavoured to cheer and encourage them as they found their spirits sinking; they were now both able to have stepped into the boat and put an end to their own sufferings; but their other two companions though alive, were unable to help themselves; they lay exhausted on the top; wished not to be disturbed, and seemed desirous to perish as they lay. Those generous fellows hesitated not a moment to remain themselves on the wreck, and to save, though against their will, their unfortunate companions; they lifted them up, and by the greatest exertions got them into the little skiff, and the manly boy rowed them triumphantly to the Cove, and instantly had them conveyed to a comfortable habitation. After shaming by his example older persons who had larger boats, he put off again in his skiff, but with all his efforts, he could not again approach the wreck. His example however, was soon followed, by the men in the Tribune's jolly boat, and by some of the boats of the Cove, and by their joint exertions the eight men were preserved, who, with the four that escaped in the jolly boat make the whole number of the solitary survivors of this fine ship's company.

Some have been disposed to blame capt. Barker, as exhibiting too much obstinacy in not abandoning the ship and preserving his crew, as a violent storm was evidently approaching; but on examing the men who have survived, we find, (though other officers in the same situation might have formed a different judgment) that the conduct of capt. Barker was throughout the trying scene completely cool and collected—though from the manner in which the ship had been run ashore, no blame could attach to him, yet he could not reconcile it to himself to lose so fine a ship, without making every exertion to save her. Having by the greatest efforts, considerably lightened her, he had reason to suppose she might get off before high water; she made no water while she lay aground, there was therefore great hopes if she could not that night have been got up the harbour, that she might with safety been brought to anchor and have rode out the gale. When she finally got off, universal joy was diffused throughout the ship; every man thought that the object of their joint efforts was attained; but the rapid manner in which the water poured into her, soon damped their joy, and plunged them into despair. Had the ship been finally saved by the great exertions which were made to effect it, every man would have praised capt. Barker; and notwithstanding those exertions failed, we think we may justly say in the language of Mr. Addison——

"'Tis not in mortals to command success,
"Barker did more; he did deserve it."

To his memory therefore, and that of his brave fellow sufferers, the commiseration of their countrymen is justly due—From every generous heart they will receive that commiseration; and while the mind runs over the whole trying scene, the tears which must involuntarily flow will embalm their memory.

Having closed the general scene, we think it will not be unacceptable to our readers, if we notice the conduct of some individuals—A Quarter Master belonging to the ship, by the name of M'Gregor, had his wife on board; they were a respectable couple, and greatly attached to each other—M'Gregor, from his affectionate solicitation for her safety, endeavored to persuade her, while the ship lay on the shoals, to go ashore in one of the boats which came off from the Island, as his mind would be more at ease, could he put her in a place of safety; to his solicitations she replied, "that she never would abandon him; if it was his lot to perish, she wished not to survive him." Finding it in vain to urge her further, he desisted from the attempt, and she afterwards shared the common fate. A considerable time after the ship had foundered, a man was discovered swimming towards the wreck. On his approaching near, it was found to be M'Gregor, he informed his comrades who were hanging by the wreck, that he had swam towards the shore, that he had ventured as far as he could with safety into the surf, and found if he went further, he should be dashed to pieces, and he cautioned them all to avoid making the like attempt, but if possible to hold by the wreck. He himself gained the main shrouds, and remained there till the mast gave way, and then met the same fate as his unfortunate consort, whose death he was continually deploring while on the shrouds.

Dunlap relates another instance which occurred, which though it may appear ludicrous, after the distressing scenes we have noticed, is too descriptive of that cool thoughtlessness of danger that so often distinguishes our British tars, that it would be inexcuseable to omit it. Daniel Munro, one of the survivors, had, as well as Dunlap, got into the foretop; after a-while he disappeared, and it was concluded, he had been washed away with many others; after an absence from the top about two hours, he suddenly popped his head up the lubber-hole to the surprize of Dunlap, who enquired where he had been; he said he had been cruising for a better birth; and it appeared that after swimming about the wreck for a considerable time he had returned to the fore shrouds, and crawled in on the cat-harpins, and had actually been asleep there more than an hour, and he said he was, and really appeared to be greatly refreshed.

Mr. Breman of the dock-yard, who had gone on board with Mr. Rackum, after the sinking of the ship, had got on the main-top, and remained there till the main-mast gave way, and was never after seen.

While noticeing the immediate disasters of the ship, we forbare to mention the fate of one of the boats which had gone from George's Island. About nine o'clock as the ship went off, the boat got under the ship's bow and was upset, by this circumstance a part of the men, consisting of 2 serjeants, and 4 privates of the Royal Nova-scotia regiment were unfortunately drowned; the remainder were taken up by the boat belonging to the Eastern battery.

Too much praise cannot be given to the men who manned these boats, and particularly to serjeant Baker, and the boat's crew who persevered in following the ship, and finally brought off lieutenants Campbell and North of the royal Fusiliers. Great praise is also due to the dock-yard boat, which carried Mr. Rackum on board, they followed the ship at a short distance, till she foundered, and with extreme difficulty at length reached Herring Cove. We are sorry to learn, that Mr. Rackum, whose exertions on board La Tribune, to preserve the ship, were gratefully acknowledged, perished with the unhappy ship's company.

Having mentioned all the disasterous circumstances which have attended this distressing scene, it is with pleasure we now notice the attention which has been paid to the widows and children of the unfortunate sufferers. His royal highness prince Edward, with that uniform generosity which has distinguished his royal highness during his residence in this province, directed immediate provision to be made for the bereaved families, and there is reason to hope through his royal highness' representations, that provision will be made as permanent as their sufferings. Actions like these dignify even kings, and add splendor to the highest rank.

Besides the attention shewn by his royal highness, a liberal subscription has been made by the garrison, for the widows of the soldiers, who were drowned, and for the men who manned the boats.

There is another instance of generosity which the occasion seems to require, and it seems to be the earnest wish of the men who were saved from the wreck; it is that some reward may be bestowed on the boy who first came off to them. They attribute in a great measure their deliverance to him, and they mention with the warmest gratitude, not only his exertions to save them from the wreck, but his kind and hospitable attention to relieve them after they had reached the cove. Surely if a subscription was set on foot, there is not a man in the country who would not give something to reward and encourage so young an instance of humane and heroic magnanimity.

Mr. Club, the master of La Tribune, was master of the Active frigate when she was run ashore on the Island of Anticosti.

Mr. Fennel, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Galvin, the master's mate were both formerly prisoners at Guadaloupe, with col. Wetherall, and were all for a considerable time chained by their legs together. Lieut. Fennel declared to lieut. Campbell, that his only motive in coming out in la Tribune, was to have the pleasure of seeing col. Wetherall; and such appears to have been the attachment of Galvin to lieut. Fennel, that though he speaks with becoming feeling of the fate of the ship's company, the loss of lieut. Fennel seems peculiarly to affect him. On enquiring of him if he saw lieut. Fennel after the ship sunk, he replied "he did not, for if he had, though he was himself in a place of apparent security, he would have again risked his life to preserve him, and would have effected it or perished with him. A similar attachment to each other appears among the men who have survived the wreck, and these circumstances unite to prove that the virtues which render human beings the most pleasing, are those they are taught in the trying school of adversity.

List of officers lost in la Tribune—capt. Scory Barker; first lieut. Thomas Fennel; second do. Thomas Clarke; third do. Thomas Sharpe; master James Club; Surgeon, ———, Jones; Purser ——, Stanford; lieut. Marines, James Craig; Mr. Stag, masters mate; John Darrington, midshipman; Charles Ritchie, do; John Cloud fly, do; William Harley, captain's clerk; boatswain, John Franklin; carpenter James Jurd; Gunners, William Thomas, William Craston.

List of officers and men saved from la Tribune—John Galvin master's mate; Seamen, Abraham Wanbill; James Crawford; Robert Parker, Daniel Monroe; E. Knowles; Richard Best, James Green; Henry Hussey; Chris. Dowling, Robert Dunlap, and John White.

ALEXANDRIA, December 19

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

To the Editor of the Columbian Mirror

SIR,

IN a former paper I communicated to you a list of the number of vessels and cargoes seized by French cruisers and condemned in their ports with the value of the same. On a more accurate investigation, I find I was deficient in the number; and I am warranted in asserting, that the value, instead of three, is little short of four hundred thousand dollars—to correct this however, is not my motive for troubling you at present.

It is, sir to suggest to my fellow sufferers, through the medium of your paper, the propriety of calling a general meeting; *its object is to, the appointment of a committee to collect and arrange all the documents relative to these losses; for certainly it will be much better effected collectively, than individually; this committee may be ordered to procure at the general expence further proof, where such may appear wanting, and moreover be instructed to prepare a memorial to Congress grounded on the evidence before them, and to correspond with the Secretary of State, as circumstances may require,*

It is well known, and a fact not to be controverted, that the mercantile body of the Union have been and now are, the firmest supporters of the laws and government of the United States; that they have been the immediate source from whence has been drawn the revenue that ought "*to provide for the* common *defence, and promote the general welfare.*" *If any man denies or even doubts this, let him look to the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on the* receipts *and expenditures of the United States, or let me ask him from whence was the Treasury supplied, which paid for a tedious and expensive Indian war, or suppressed a still more dangerous insurrection,* which threatened the very existence of the government? Was it not from commerce? If these facts then bespeak its importance to the general welfare, and this useful class of citizens have been prohibited by law from* the natural right of self defence *in protecting their property from lawless violence and in consequence thereof have suffered by the ruthless hands of the French plunderers, on what principle can the general government deny their claim to compensation. Will it not be more honorable to suppose, that sound policy as well as the immutable principle of Justice, will dictate the expediency of a well timed retribution to the sufferers? Under this impression, I strongly recommend a* general meeting *as a preparatory step, for whatever may happen connected with this business.*

I am, Sir,

Your most obdt, Servant.

A SUFFERER

By French Spoliations,

* *Insurrection in Pennsylvania, 94.*

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BLANKS.

137th day's Drawing—Oct. 23.

No.	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*	*No.*	*Dols.*
793		13467	x	23881		38205	
984		540		24754	x	358	x
1735	x	14209		26184		422	
3231		15067		632	x	452	
898		290	x	689	x	513	
4571		602		27236		39027	
667		652		410		817	
6066		16044	x	531		40580	x
8670		362	x	731		589	x
698		492		908	x	863	
774		17105	20	28016		974	
865		915	x	077		41638	
9391		18749		29245		42128	
363		19087	x	696	x	136	x
970		357		30286		44632	
10332		801	5	374		736	x
399		20289		421	x	45082	x
11429		370		32491	x	220	25
784		515		589		590	
12119	x	21100		33721		883	
646		368		34844		46719	x
768		352		35453	x	48187	x
779	x	507		36608		954	x
13370		640		408	x	49346	
436	x	23547		37719	x	836	x

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—DECEMBER 29.

Mr. J. Parker asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. S. Smith for ten days.

On the Speaker's informing the house, that the unfinished business of yesterday, related to the remonstrance of the Legislature of the state of Tennessee, had the priority of other business,

Mr. Coit said, as the information called for from the Secretary of War, was not yet received, he hoped this business would be postponed till Tuesday next—Agreed.

On motion of Mr. D. Foster, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Comfort Sands, and others—Mr. Kittera in the chair; and all the papers relative to the subject having been read by the clerk, the following resolution reported by the committee of claims was agreed to, without debate, viz-

"Resolved, That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, upon application of the parties, to examine and decide upon the validity of a certain award or report made by Isaac Roosevelt, William Malcolm, Elbridge Gerry, and Henry Remsen (four of the referees nominated for the purpose) between the United States and Comfort Sands and others, his co-partners (contractors for furnishing supplies to the troops during the late war) and that in making their decision upon the said award or report, the said officers of the Treasury shall be governed by principles similar to those which would prevail in a controversy concerning it at law; and if in the opinion of the accounting officers aforesaid, the said award or report ought to be binding and obligatory against the United States, then, and in such case, but not otherwise, the said Comfort Sands and others, his said co-partners, shall be entitled to have the said claim against the United States, as on the said award allowed and settled at the Treasury, in the usual manner, and shall be paid the amount of the claim, so to be allowed, out of any monies which may be in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

The committee rose, reported the resolution, and the house took it up; when

Mr. Nicholas objected to agreeing to the report, and Mr. Gallatin moved that the subject be re-committed for a report of facts on the subject.

The state of this long contested question appears to be as follows:

The petitioners some time in the year 1782 contracted with the Superintendant of the finances, for the supply of rations for the use of the garrison of West Point and its dependancies, and also for the use of the main army; that before the expiration of the term of their contract, it was deemed proper or necessary, by the said superintendant, that the business of supply should be withdrawn from them, and placed in other hands; a claim to be indemnified for damages and losses, alledged to have been sustained, was made on the part of the contractors; in consequence of which several resolutions were passed by Congress, that four of the referees appointed by, and in pursuance of the said resolutions, in the year 1787, made an award or report, expressive of their decision or opinion, that the United States ought to pay to the said contractors, the sum of 40,297 dollars and 4-90ths parts of a dollar; that the award or report was, by Congress, referred for examination to a committee, who reported in favor of its being confirmed, but that report was afterwards committed to another committee, who never, as far as can be traced, made any report; neither has there been any decision of Congress on the subject—that the reasons which induced the reference to a second committee do not appear; that application having been made to the accounting officers of the Treasury, for a determination on the said award, it has been concluded that they were not competent to the same, without the special authority of the legislature.

The principal arguments used by Messrs. Gallatin and Nicholas were, that this claim was altogether novel, being grounded upon *damages sustained*, and not upon actual *supplies furnished*; that no allowance of this kind had ever been made before; that if once there were to be established a principle, that wherever damages had been sustained in money transactions with government, recompence should be made, they would open a wide door for business, as there was scarcely any person who had dealings with government during the war, that would not be able to make a claim of this kind, from the then embarrassed state of the treasury; that the claim being of a novel kind, its merits ought to be well examined, before it was allowed; that there was nothing in the claim which would render it admissible, were it not for the report or award; that this award, in their opinion, was intended as nothing more than an enquiry as to facts, which was to be laid before congress, and decided upon by them; that therefore the report before them was improper, as it referred business to the accounting officers of the treasury, to which they were incompetent, and which ought to be settled in that house; that this was very different from awards made betwixt individuals, where both parties pledged themselves to abide the consequences; nor was there an instance to be produced in which congress had thus authorized an award; that though one of the resolutions entered into by them, authorized the referrees "to decide certain controversies between the United States and the contractors, yet it concluded with "and report their *opinion* thereupon;" that the conduct of congress itself shewed that this reference was not meant as a final award; that if it had, instead of refering the report first to one committee and then to another, they would have at once appropriated the money and not committed it for *further enquiry*; but, allowing that the award could be considered in the same light as an award betwixt individuals, still it would be proper to examine the ground upon which the award was founded.

Messrs. J. Parker and Findley, were in favor of the motion for a re-committal, in order that the house might be in full possession of facts in a business which had been agitated ever since they were in congress, and which had always been considered as a very doubtful case.

The report was supported by Messrs. Harper, Sprague, Brookes, Coit, J. Williams, Bayard, Livingston, Goodrich, Otis and Gordon, on these grounds, viz. That the course pursued in this case was similar to that which is usual in the submission of controversies between individuals, to arbitration; that there was a mutual election and consent in the appointment of the persons who were to make the investigation; that they were expressly denominated REFEREES; that they acted *under oath*; that the proper officers, representing the government, was empowered to *employ counsel*, if necessary; that the referees are authorised, by the first resolution, to *determine* what damages, if any, were sustained hy the contractors, and by the last resolution, their duty or business is designated to be to "*decide certain controversies*," between the United States and the contractors; tha these characteristics, and the general spirit of the transaction, appear to denote, that the report of the referees in the case, ought to be considered as equivalent to an award between individuals possessing the same validity, and equally open to exceptions; that, as to the provision made by the several resolutions, that the referees should report their opinion to Congress: this, it is conceived, could only have been intended to reserve to Congress a right of reviewing the award on the same principles, *bona fide*, as would prevail in a court of justice; that the observations of gentlemen opposed to this claim, were such as might have been properly urged when the question for appointing arbitrators was before the old Congress, but that they were very ill-timed now; and that the argument of the case having been a very long time before Congress, was a strong reason for agreeing to the report, that justice might at length be done to the claimants.

The question for re-committing the report was put and negatived 48 to 29.

The Report was then agreed to, without a division, and the Committee of Claims ordered to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. D. Foster moved, that when the house adjourn, it adjourn to Monday.

Mr. Harper proposed Tuesday.

The question on the most distant day, was taken and negatived 41 to 31 and then the first motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Livingston, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, wished that committe to be discharged from the farther consideration of the petition of Geo. Gurwan Ward, that it might be referred to the committee of ways and means, who had the law respecting the duty payable on distilled spirits (to which it referred) under their consideration. Agreed and the proposed reference made.

The same gentleman, also made another report on the petitions of O. Cooke, Abiel Wood, and Robert Hooker, which was to the same effect as the former report.—Committed for Wednesday next.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from Stephen Dickinson & Co. merchants, on behalf of Alexander St. John, praying redress on account of penalties incurred in consequence of some informality as to the register of a vessel. Referred to the committee of commerce and and manufactures.

Mr. J. Williams said that at the time the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue was appointed, he doubted not it might be necessary; but, at present, he thought the business of that office might be very well done in the treasury department, and, if it could, it would occasion a considerable saving in the expences of the government, as he found his salary was 2,400 dollars; that 2,700 dollars has been allowed for clerks, 250 dollars for messenger, &c. 400 dollars for stationary, besides office rent, &c. making in the whole upwards of 6,000 dollars. He, therefore, proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, That the committee of revisal and unfinished business, be directed to enquire and report, whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the act making alterations in the Treasury & War Departments, so far as respects the office of Commissioner of the Revenue, and report their opinion as to the expediency, or in expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of the Revenue.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill for the relief of North and Vesey, of Charleston, was received from the Senate with amendments, which were read and referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Bayard moved that the letter of the Judges, sent to the house by the President of the United States, requesting an alteration in the time of holding the circuit courts in the state of Delaware, be referred to a select committee; which being agreed to,

He presented remonstrances from the Chancellor and sundry citizens of the state of Delaware, against the above suggested alteration, which were referred to the same committee.

Adjourned till Monday.

LEFT

At Alderman Bedford's office, Lombard street, No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece of cotton, supposed to be stolen—any person having lost the same, proving property and paying charges may have it again.

December 26. *eo3t.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *DECEMBER* 30

This morning arrived in town from Havre de-Grace, via New-York, Mr. David Meredith, merchant of this city. Mr. Meredith sailed from Havre the 24th October, on which day he informs, that he saw a letter from the Chancellor of the American Consulate at Paris, to a gentleman at Havre, which stated, that twelve days previous to the date of that letter, the American Ministers Plenipotentiary, had delivered their credentials to *M. Talleyrand Perigord*, Foreign Minister, and at that period they had received no communication from him, either personal or official, and that in consequence they found themselves in the most awkward and unpleasant situation imaginable.

—

A few nights since, a gentleman was stopped under the wall of Arch-street burying ground. The highwayman presented a pistol to his breast, demanded his cash, obtained it, and went off.

—

Yesterday a discovery was made of several of the persons concerned in committing the robberies on the roads near this city;—two of them are young men from New-Jersey.

—

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

BY the milk and water observations of the correspondent of a Senator of the United States, which appeared in your paper of Tuesday evening, I take the author of them to be the same puny "Friend to Laws and Freedom" that appeared in your paper of the 14th and 19th inst.

Had the vanity of the writer (who for brevity's sake I shall call the *friend*) not carried him beyond being merely a scribbler for a newspaper, I think neither he nor the public would ever have heard from me again—But when I hear so trifling a thing tacking itself to the Senate of my country in order to give itself importance, I feel my national pride in a degree insulted—In honor to my country I cannot believe there is a Senator of the United States, who would willingly receive, and thereby become the patron, of a series of letters, designed for publication, so unimportant as the simple we have had.

What does all the writer's declamation in your paper of Tuesday evening amount to? Why, that war is an undesirable alternative; is generally the greatest of evils; and therefore ought to be avoided if possible. There is not a blockhead who struts the streets but what knew this before—and yet the wise "friend" is obtruding this as advice on the Senate.

If his object was, as he attempted some time past, to shew that it was impolitic to permit our merchants to arm, he might as pertinently have recited one of Hervey's evening meditations among the tombs.

It is an important question, whether by permitting our merchants to defend their property on the high seas against unlawful aggression, Congress will put at hazard the peace of the country—This all-important question I shall leave to wiser heads than mine to determine. Sure I am, that nothing the "friend" has yet said, has thrown any light on the subject.

One word upon the remarks the "friend" was pleased to make in your paper of the 19th upon my previous observations on his reasoning.

He supposed I would "lay a wager to convince Congress that I alone could think or argue"—I did not write, as he professed to, for the purpose of influencing Congress—I had not the vanity to think my writings would have that tendency—My only object was to expose to merchants (the well informed of whom however did not need the exposure) the absurdity of his opinions—And yet I will confess, that although I never lay a wager, it might have been as pertinent on that occasion as the arguments (if I may so call them) of the "friend." Notwithstanding this observation, I profess with him, to treat with *due* respect, the sentiments of those who differ with me.

If I could possibly be induced on any subject to lay a wager with an expectation of winning, it would be that a great majority of your readers begin by this time to be powerfully impressed with a belief that the "friend" is in some way or other concerned in privateers—If I mistake in this, it is because his writings have not made the same impressions on others they have on me.

Before I part with the "friend" I will take the liberty to give him one piece of advice. It is, out of regard to the honor of his country, either to discontinue his correspondence with the Senator, or to suppress the publication of it.

AN ENEMY TO NONSENSE.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing I have seen the "friend's" letter II, in your paper of last evening—I am not led to alter my opinion of him—I have however learnt two things from it—One is, that he has travelled—The other, that he possesses the art of bombast in the highest degree; for which I do not think General Washington will thank him—It will require more notes than his (6) and (7) to make him understood. Do, Mr Fenno, if he is not above communicating directly with you, ask him what he means by "the unshaken loftiness (I leave out his parenthesis, as it did not explain his meaning, and fill up the gap with my own) when all the passions, a warring world, a popular and favorite subject invited or seemed to offer redress, or at least revenge!"

AN ENEMY TO NONSENSE.

December 29.

—

MR. FENNO,

I am really impressed with a lively concern, at the readiness with which the State Legislature are about to yield to the solicitation of the Bank of Pennsylvania, for vesting their Cashier with powers of a Notary Public—Do the Legislature consider how inconsistent those two appointments are---Do they consider how essentially this will change the principles of a legal controversy which an individual may have with that institution, by authorising one party to give evidence in his own cause: for it is a fair and justifiable conclusion, that under the influence of *l'esprit du corps*, for the institution as well as self-justification, that an individual cannot rely on the independent testimony of any Cashier as he now can on that of an indifferent person established as a Notary for the public at large.—Surely the members of the Legislature, on reflection, will not, without some pressing necessity, (and none appears) introduce an innovation so dangerous to the rights of the citizens, and so very unusual in the practice of jurisprudence.

C. D.

—

MR. FENNO,

I request you to re-publish Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mazzei which I remember to have seen last May in your Gazette. The most effectual method of punishing the writer of this *superlative libel* upon all the able and virtuous citizens of our country who do not embrace his variable and visionary politics, is to exhibit frequently this letter to the public view through the medium of the press, submitting it without a comment to the candour, liberality and good sense of the community: a tribunal awful to vain projectors not less than to wicked calumniators.

L.

—

FLORENCE, January 1, 1797.

LETTER

From Mr. Jefferson, late minister of the United States in France, and secretary to the department of foreign affairs, to a citizen of Virginia.

This letter, literally translated, is addressed to M. Mazzei, author of Researches, historical and political, upon the United States of America, now resident in Tuscany.

"Our political situation is prodigiously changed since you left us. Instead of that noble love of liberty, and that republican government, which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, an anglo—monarchico—aristocratic party has arisen. Their avowed object is to impose on us the *substance*, as they have already given us the *form*, of the British government. Nevertheless the principal body of our citizens remain faithful to republican principles. All our proprietors of lands are friendly to those principles, as also the mass of men of talents. We have against us (republicans) the *executive power*, the *judiciary power*, (two of three branches of our government) *all the officers of government, all who are seeking offices, all timid men who prefer the calm of despotism to the tempestuous sea of liberty, the British merchants and the Americans who trade on British capitals, the speculators, persons interested in the bank and the public funds.* [Establishments invented with views of corruption, and to assimilate us to the British model in its corrupt parts.].

"I should give you a fever, if I should name the apostates who have embraced these heresies; men who were Solomons in council, and Sampsons in combat, but whose hair has been cut off by the whore of England. [In the original, par la catin d'Angleterre, probably alluding to the woman's cutting off the hair of Sampson, and his loss of strength thereby.]

"They would wrest from us that liberty which we have obtained by so much labor and peril; but we shall preserve it. Our mass of weight and riches is so powerful, that we have nothing to fear from any attempt against us by force. It is sufficient that we guard ourselves, and that *we break the Lilliputian ties* by which they have bound us, in the first slumbers which succeeded our labors. It suffices that we arrest the progress of that system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate us, to bring us under British influence, &c."

[The foregoing letter wears all the external marks of authenticity. And yet it seems hardly possible an American could be capable of writing such a letter. As the letter is circulating in Europe, we deem it just, if a forgery, to give Mr. Jefferson an opportunity to disavow it.]

—

The city of London have voted thanks to admiral Duncan, and all the officers and men composing his fleet, for their conduct in the action with the Dutch; and have presented Admiral Duncan with a sword, valued at 200 guineas, and Admiral Onslow with a sword valued at 100 guineas. Also directed £500 to be paid to a subscription opened for the widows and orphans of seamen who fell in the conflict. 2000 guineas were subscribed by individuals for the same purpose.

The Cork Gazette has ceased to be published. Some prosecutions instituted against the editor were withdrawn on that condition.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 29.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Vanzandt, Supercargo of the brig Eliza, capt. Bowne, to his friend in this city, dated St. Bartholemews, Dec. 1.

"Nov. 13, in lat. 25, 42, N. long. 66, W. was captured by the schr. Le Sanspariel captain Pillet Solier, of Gaudaloupe, owner. They gave us a shot and when within hail, after enquiring from whence we came and where bound to, ordered capt. Bowne on board with his papers, or they would *sink us to Hell* &c. The capt. obeyed, and was asked in a harsh manner for his papers; as soon as they had examined them decided that our vessel was a good prize.—Then sent the brig's boat full of men on board, ransacked the vessel, pilfered from me all my stores, &c. left us destitute of almost every necessary, took from us our cook (a black boy) abusing him in a most shocking manner, sent a prize master and 7 men on board, took out our first and second mates with two men, detained us till the 14th inst. and then ordered us for Gaudaloupe, at the same time forwarding only part of my papers. It is impossible to state to you at this time, accurately and particularly the vile abuse and ill usage we have received from them."

—

The project of Boulay for banishing all the nobles from France was found to be so unpopular, that the commission withdrew it and substituted a modification by which the nobles are only disfranchised, and previous to exercising the rights of citizens, are obliged to go through the forms prescribrd for foreigners. The discussion of this question called up violent passions in the council—the members rushed to the tribune—bawling and striking with their canes, with all the intemperance which distinguished the debates in Danton's time.

—

The army of observation in Westphalia is to be considerably augmented. A new Congress is to be formed at Hildesheim to regulate the provisioning and pay of the troops. It appears that the king of Prussia is alarmed or pretends to be alarmed at the establishment of a republic on the left of the Rhine, and the manifestoss of the French distributed on the right, to rouse the people to recover their rights.

—

Gen. Dutertre had been called to account for the money he had received to escort the deputies to Rochefort. He was arrested; but escaped towards the army of Germany. The Directory have ordered him to be seized.

Dumourier continues to reside in Holstein not far from Hamburgh.

—

LONDON, October 18.

Last night, a Dutch Sailor, armed with a sword, planted himself on the road side near Deptford where he attacked every passenger with the most brutal ferocity. He stabbed a young woman in the breast, and wounded several Gentlemen, but none mortally. After a desperate resistance he was at last overpowered by numbers, and conveyed to the watch-house, where he declared it was his intention to destroy every person he met, in revenge for the defeat of his countrymen.

Admiral de Winter is between 35 and 40 years of age. He is a tall, handsome man, plain in his manners, and joins to the most undaunted courage, an uncommon ardor and activity, as he has evinced on various occasions. He is a Major General in the French service.

October 20.

The Stadtholder has now a very formidable navy in the British ports; it is a very doubtful point however, whether in the event of his restoration he would carry many of them back with him. There would be a good many charges for *keeping* and *repair*, for the payment of which he would be forced to leave them in *pawn*.

The Pope, it is said has been again conspiring against the French republic. This *infallible* head of the Church is now in his dotage, but it certainly is extremely indiscreet in his friends not to give him a chance for dying at home in peace. They should recollect, that though young *Princes* and *Bishops* may do well to roam about Europe, a man of 80 is rather too old to *begin his travels*.

It argues a great deal of simplicity in the French commissioners at Lisle to wait any longer for lord Malmesbury. If the duration of their appointments depends upon this event, they may reckon upon having secured very comfortable *sinecures* for life.

It is a miserable proof of the *happiness* and *prosperity* of a country, when a victory like that of Lord Duncan's is attended with no imperceptible rise of the funds, no lively expectation of peace, and when even the supporters of ministry in the city checked their transports by recollecting that what they wish for, and dare not ask, may be delayed by one of *otherwise* the most fortunate events in the history of the British navy.

—

YARMOUTH, Oct. 17.

The Dutch Admiral de Winter behaved very gallantly; he fought until one side had but six guns that he could fire; his captain had both his thighs shot off, and died on Sunday morning.

—

PARIS, October 12.

A Conspiracy has been discovered at Berlin, the object of which was the establishment of Liberty in the Prussian Countries. The Conspirators had already planned the division of the territory into fifteen Departments. The author of the plan is a Swiss named Burner, who has been arrested.

October 13.

General Angereau has received a present of a Standard and six fine Hourses from the Directory.

Council of 500, Oct. 10—The resolution for rejecting from the Legislative Body, Freron, and the other Deputies from Cayenne, was put, and carried in the affirmative.

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

☞ *Letters for the British Packet the Princess Charlotte, for Falmouth, will be received at this Office until Tuesday, the 2d January, at* 12 *o'clock, noon.*

N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid. 2t

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

DECEMBER 30,

Will be Presented, the Historical Play of

COLUMBUS;

OR, A WORLD DISCOVERED.

To which will be added, the Comic Opera of

THE FARMER.

Lost This Forenoon,

A ten dollar Note on the Bank of the United States, whoever has found it and will bring it to the office of this Gazette shall receive a reward from the owner.

BALL.

Mr. Byrne's second Ball will be on Tuesday the 2d of January, at Oeller's hotel—Gentlemen's Tickets at one dollar each to be had at the hotel—Ladies' Tickets to be had of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, No. 114 north Sixth street.

The days of Tuition for young Ladies, assisted by Mrs. Byrne, are on Tuesday and Saturday morning—in the afternoon of the same days for young gentlemen, and Thursday and Saturday evenings for gentlemen.

Dec. 30. 3t

MRS. GRATTAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public in general, that necessity obliges her to make this effort for the maintenance of her family; for them Mrs. G. solicits the support and patronage of a generous public, at her

SECOND CONCERT,

which will be on Tuesday next, at Mr. Richardets'.

Subscribers Tickets Six dollars, which admit all the unmarried ladies of his family.

No tickets transferable.

Non-subscribers Tickets Two Dollars.

The Concert to begin at half past seven, and the Band to attend for the Ball at eight.

The Subscribers will please to send for their tickets, at No. 193 High Street.

Dec 28. d4t

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Fredefica, Milford, Cloughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thusday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday a 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Goergetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabethtown at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Portobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Bennedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlboroughon Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hicks's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Gresbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from hence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M. Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week; waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mails at offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenaly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars,

& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
200 do.	100		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

*** Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mw

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Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,

A British vessel, fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to

Peter Blight,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogshea and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate use, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleston,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Peroms

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board. or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow Linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one Dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6.

By JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic

Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 23. *6t.